

Library



**THE HEALTH
OF
BINGLEY**

1953



BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Bingley Urban District Council

1 9 5 3



1 9 5 3

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. BATTERSBY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

and

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND
CLEANSING OFFICER

W. E. COOKE, F.S.I.A., M.Inst.P.C.

INTRODUCTION.

TOWN HALL, SHIPLEY,

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the year 1953.

Vital Statistics.

Births increased from 295 in 1952 to 323, the standardised rate being 14.7. This is a temporary feature unrepresentative of the generally downward trend. The death rate on the other hand has fluctuated from 15.3 in 1951 and 12.5 in 1952 to 10.3 in 1953 represented by 361, 296 and 243 deaths in the consecutive years. An infantile mortality rate of 18.6 is a more reliable figure related to high standards of maternal and infant care. Three of the total of six deaths were triplets. Since the inception of the Divisional Health Scheme in 1948 the average infant mortality over the period has been 25 which is well below the national average for a similar period. Our future aim should be to reduce this to under 20, and further research on prematurity, congenital disease and deformity which form a hard core of causes of infant death, may promote this end.

Infectious Disease.

Measles with 245 cases in the first quarter and Whooping Cough with 91 cases in the second quarter were epidemic throughout each ward. Three cases of Poliomyelitis represented the average incidence for the country generally. The occurrence of Smallpox in Baildon intensified vaccination in the months of May and June, and Doctors' Surgeries were flooded with queues of applicants.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Centre for ineducable children hitherto at Mornington Road was transferred to Branshaw View, Keighley. These children are now conveyed each way by 'bus, and enjoy modern facilities in a building adapted for the care of the defective child.

Infant Welfare, Ante-Natal and Ultra Violet Light Clinics had a successful year and the Blood Transfusion Unit paid periodical visits to Mornington Road. The Day Nursery at Myrtle Park was

well utilised, and the standard of service remained high. There are prospects of a new Dental Centre for school children, expectant and nursing mothers and the pre-school child. Outlying Clinics were well attended and a complete curative and preventive service was rendered Bingley Training College by Divisional Medical Staff. Physiotherapy, Speech Therapy, Relaxation Classes and Ophthalmic Service were available at Mornington Road.

Domestic Helps.

The Home Help Service improved and was especially appreciated by the elderly and infirm.

Maternity Home.

The Maternity Home closed during August and September and this increased the number of domiciliary confinements committed to the care of District Midwives.

Home Nursing.

The Domiciliary Nursing Service had a heavy year and much fine work was accomplished.

I am obliged to General Practitioners, fellow Officials, Voluntary Workers and Staff for their co-operation. I wish furthermore to express appreciation of the active interest of the Chairman and Members of your Health Committee.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN BATTERSBY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1953.

TOWN HALL, BINGLEY.

March 19th, 1954.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

The year 1953 was one of very satisfactory progress in Sanitary Administration.

The chief accomplishment was the virtual completion of the scheme for conversion of all waste water closets numbering 800. Commenced in 1937 the scheme was interrupted by the war and recommenced in 1951 since when practically all of the work has been carried out by the Department's own staff with valued assistance from the Council's Water Engineer. This scheme was a sequel to the one for abolition of privy middens and pail closets carried out between the two wars as a result of which the whole area, apart from outlying farms, is on the water carriage system, there being 8,227 water closets and 8,885 dustbins.

The Clean Food Campaign was vigorously carried on by means of inspections, talks and lectures, while special attention was given to the milk supply, particularly in relation to its freedom from tubercle.

Every possible effort was made in order to maintain a regular weekly clearance of dustbins. How difficult this is compared with pre-war years may be gauged by the fact that the Cleansing Department now has fewer men than it had in 1939, while the working week is 44 hours instead of 48. Holidays have been deservedly increased, and at the same time the number of bins to be emptied has risen by over 3,000 and the ash content is greater, owing to poorer quality of fuel.

When collections do get behind due to snowfall, holidays, etc., there is no reserve of unemployed men to call on to help catch up arrears as used to be the case. Nevertheless the public may rest assured that on the few occasions when their bins are not emptied every possible thing is being done to overtake arrears.

Increased attention was given to the problem of atmospheric pollution and it is evident that the public mind is now alarmed at the dangers of the smoke evil.

The other noteworthy feature of 1953 was that it saw the first steps being taken to tackle the problem of slum clearance and the unfit house after over 12 years of enforced tolerance of very unsatisfactory conditions.

During the year I received valued support from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee. Excellent relations were maintained with all Chief Officers and their staffs and I am particularly indebted to my own staff for ready assistance at all times.

The following pages show details of the work accomplished.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

W. E. COOKE,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1953-1954.

The Chairman of the Council
(Councillor J. A. Flanagan, J.P.).

Chairman: Councillor J. R. Escritt, M.Sc.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor H. Whitehead.

Councillor A. R. Bentley, J.P.

Councillor H. Pratt

„ E. Falkingham

„ W. Robinson

„ L. Hanson

„ Mrs. M. P. Rycroft

„ J. W. Minnikin

„ J. P. Tabner

OFFICERS:

Medical Officer of Health: J. Battersby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: G. Buckle, M.B., B.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer:

W. E. Cooke, F.S.I.A., Test.Inst.P.C.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

F. Marsh, M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C., D.P.A.

P. Bradwell.

Senior Clerk: F. G. Falkingham, D.P.A

Clerk: Mrs. A. M. Pedley.

Trainee: A. C. Potter (to October, 1953).

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Area of the district in acres at 1951 Census	...	...	11,418
Population at 1951 Census	...	...	21,568
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling houses in the district at 1951 Census	...	...	7,269
Average number of persons per room at 1951 Census	...	...	0.73
Number of private households at 1951 Census	...	...	7,340

Statistical Summary for 1953 and Comparison with 1952.

			1952.	1953.
Area of district in acres	...	...	11,418	11,418
Estimated population (30th June)	...	...	21,700	21,780
Estimated number of dwelling houses (31st Dec.)	...	...	7,657	7,751
Rateable Value at 1st April	...	...	£143,472	£146,949
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)			£560	£570
Births—Total (Live and Still Births)	...	...	305	328
Live births	Male	Female		
Legitimate	... 175	... 138		
Illegitimate	... 6	... 4		
	—	—		
	181	142	295	323
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...	...	13.6	14.8
Area Comparability Factor	...	...	0.99	0.99
Standardized Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...	...	13.5	14.7
Still births	Male	Female		
Legitimate	... 3	... 2		
Illegitimate	... —	... —		
	—	—		
	3	2	10	5

	1952.	1953.
Still birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	32.8	15.2
Percentage of total births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	79	69
Deaths.		
Male	155	103
Female	141	140
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	296	243
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	13.6	11.2
Area Comparability factor	0.92	0.92
Standardized Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	12.5	10.3
Percentage of deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	50	41
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—		
All infants	11	6
Rate per 1,000 live births	37.3	18.6
Legitimate infants	11	6
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	38.2	19.2
Infants under age 28 days	5	5
Rate per 1,000 live births	16.9	15.5
Number of Deaths from:—		
Measles (all ages)	0	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	1
Maternal Deaths (all causes)	0	0
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	0	0
Deaths from:—		
Cancer (all ages)	49	41
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	2.26	1.88
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	3
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	0.28	0.14
All forms of Tuberculosis	6	3
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	0.28	0.14

Social Conditions

Bingley is a pleasant, favourably situated town with industrial centre, residential perimeter and an extensive green belt beyond. The outlying villages of Wilsden, Harden, Cullingworth, Eldwick and Gilstead are included in the Urban District. The staple industry is woollen textiles: additional industries include manufacturing, joinery, tanning, engineering, market gardening and dairy-farming.

The population are energetic, independent, with extensive interest in the arts and physical recreation. Ample provisions are made for parks, playing fields and recreation grounds. A Town Planning Scheme, operating since 1936 under the Town Planning Act, 1932, embraces an area of 11,259 acres. The area of Private Open Spaces is 1,133 acres, the residential building area 5,897 acres, and the industrial building area 133 acres. Preliminary work has been carried out reviewing this Scheme since the end of the War.

The Urban District forms a distinct administrative area separated from adjoining authorities by hills, valleys and woodlands, which preserve a desirable green belt in the interests of the community.

Population and Employment

Since the second world war the total population of Bingley has remained steady, small natural increments being balanced by emigration. The significant trend is ageing of the population with marked diminution in the number of (a) pre-school children, (b) school children, (c) child bearing women, and an increase in the age group over 65 which exceeds the national trend.

The post-war bulge in the Birth Rate is now smoothed out, and future improvements in mortality rate of young age groups are unlikely considerably to affect populational statistics.

Unemployment was mostly of a temporary character and figures remain low.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Liaison with Medical Practitioners.

The traditional link between Home Nurse, Midwife and the General Medical Practitioner facilitated work done. Both Nurse and Midwife are under the immediate direction of the Doctor, and this undoubtedly has promoted co-operation. There is still some difficulty with respect to the Health Visitor, since of necessity her primary duties are directed from the Health Department. The increased scope of the Health Visitor's duties, however, in relation to Infectious Disease, Care of the Aged, After Care of Hospital patients and the provision of Home Help has brought her more into alignment with the General Practitioner, and I am pleased to say that further extension of this partnership is promising. Since the Health Visitor is also the School Nurse, her knowledge of the school child is at the disposal of the family Doctor.

Hospital Services.

Maternity cases were admitted to the Maternity Home, Shipley, Keighley St. John's, Bradford St. Luke's and County Maternity Homes. Infectious disease cases were referred to Morton Banks or Leeds Road Infectious Disease Hospitals. Chronic sick were admitted to Raikeswood, Keighley St. John's, Thornton View, Calverley and Stoney Ridge. Infirm were accommodated in Part III (County Welfare Homes) at Thornton View, Clayton, The Shroggs, Steeton, and Hillworth Lodge, Keighley. As hitherto Menston Hospital met requirements of Psychiatric cases.

There continues to be an acute shortage of suitable accommodation for elderly senescent persons. This requirement applies additionally to beds for the elderly infirm who do not need specialised nursing care, and is worthy of early attention from the Regional Board and County Authorities. Another problem is the transient case of acute confusional psychosis. This latter type frequently need beds away from Mental Hospitals without certification. The care of such cases has proved exceedingly difficult since the inception of the National Health Service Act, 1948.

A scheme of priority for admission of elderly patients to Hospital has effected some considerable improvement in Bingley. Reports on home conditions for admission to accommodation in the Bingley Hospital Group are completed by the Health Visitors in consultation with the General Practitioners and forwarded to the Secretary of the Hospital Group.

Maternity Home.

Shipley Maternity Home has 20 beds for normal patients. Priority for admission is granted on the basis of:—

- (i) Abnormal history.
- (ii) Primipara.
- (iii) Multipara 4 +.
- (iv) Social conditions.

We are indebted to the Matron, Miss Beulah, for her co-operation in this work.

The Maternity Home was closed for completion of major alterations during August and September. The result was an increase in the domiciliary confinements attended by Midwives, although in appropriate cases hospital accommodation as near Bingley as feasible was offered each patient. Ambulance transport was arranged to allow a Midwife or Maternity Nurse to accompany cases which had to be sent any considerable distance from Bingley (e.g., Staincliffe, Dewsbury or Skipton).

Nursing Homes.

There are two private Nursing Homes within the Bingley Urban District as follows:—

- (a) "Thornfield," Micklethwaite, Bingley—Proprietress: Mrs. E. Brown—10 beds (available for maternity cases).
- (b) "Elmhurst" Nursing Home, Hall Bank Drive, Bingley—Proprietress, Mrs. J. Pennington—6 beds (medical cases).

Both are subject to inspection on behalf of the licensing authority by the Medical Officer of Health.

Clinic and Treatment Centres, Morningside Road, Bingley.

Redecorations were effected during the year and the Occupation Centre removed to Branshaw View, Keighley.

1. School Clinic (Minor Ailments)	Health Visitor	Each morning 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
2. Ultra Violet Light ...		Monday afternoon Friday afternoon
3. Physiotherapy ...		Monday afternoon
4. Speech Therapy ...		Monday afternoon Wednesday afternoon
5. Ante-Natal Clinic ...		Tuesday afternoon
6. Ante-Natal Exercises		Wednesday afternoon
7. Ophthalmology ... (County Occulist)		Second and fourth Thursday mornings each month
8. Infant Welfare Clinic		Thursday afternoon
9. School Clinic ... (Doctors)		Friday afternoon
Occasional Blood Bank sessions were held on		Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Royd House, Wilsden.

The Infant Welfare Clinic was held fortnightly on Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., when a Doctor and Health Visitor were in attendance.

Memorial Hall, Harden.

The Infant Welfare Clinic was held fortnightly on Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., when a doctor and Health Visitor were in attendance.

Church Schoolroom, Cullingworth.

The Infant Welfare Clinic was held fortnightly on Wednesdays, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., when a Doctor and Health Visitor were in attendance.

Bingley Hospital.

Bingley Hospital has 68 beds for general medical and surgical care of patients. The Hospital is under the control of Bingley, Keighley and Settle Hospital Group and is served by the medical practitioners locally who call on the services of Consultants from Bradford and elsewhere.

There is a Matron, Sister and approximately 25 nursing staff in addition to ward orderlies and nursing trainees.

Ambulances.

Bingley is served by the Keighley Depot of the West Riding County Council Ambulance Service.

Day Nurseries.

The brick built Day Nursery in Myrtle Park has 50 places for children under 5, being divided into three main nurseries for infants, tweenies and toddlers. Kitchen, larders, ablutions, toilets, laundry, drying room and staff facilities are provided.

A priority scheme for admission has applied to date listing various types of health reasons, and thereafter provisions have been made for women engaged in textiles, munitions, etc. Toward the end of 1953 it was evident that the policy of the Local Health Authority with respect to priorities for admission had altered. The reasons for admission were limited to so-called "health reasons" (e.g. the child of the expectant or nursing mother, the child of the widow, the illegitimate child, the child whose mother was ill, etc.). The principal objection seemed to be that mothers of young children worked while the father was in full employment. No account of housing difficulties was taken in the new scheme. The problem is an important one and subject to differing views. Happily Bingley Nursery will continue to meet the needs of children in the area, as it is excluded from the prospective list of closures.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES.

Care of the Aged.

The 1950 Report summarises the complex organisation and work that proceeds on behalf of the aged in the home and community. In each sphere work increased in extent and degree and the Voluntary Committee continued their social and benevolent activities. There was no major change in policy to record but it is evident that full advantage of the facilities offered is both appreciated and utilised by aged persons.

Health Department staff work on the aged is referred to in other sections, e.g., Home Nursing, Domestic Help, Health Visiting.

Accommodation for the sick aged is provided at St. John's Hospital, Keighley. Accommodation under the County Welfare Officer for the infirm aged and those requiring hostel accommodation is provided at:—

“The Shroggs,” Steeton—16 places for women.

Hillworth Lodge, Keighley—mixed accommodation for 200 men and women.

Morton Banks, Riddlesden—accommodation for 20 men.

Home Help Service.

There is an ever increasing demand on the Service and the recruitment of suitable women against the competitive claims of industry continues difficult. While no qualifications are required and no training is possible, it is difficult to exact too high a standard. Nevertheless, fine service has on the whole been rendered by a great majority of the women employed. It may be of interest to record a few administrative difficulties encountered.

Recruitment.

Women prefer regular and guaranteed work, notably in Shipley. In the remainder of the Division part-time work is more popular and indeed often preferred.

Nature of Work.

A householder sometimes demands spring cleaning. Such work is not authorised, since with split duty between households work is heavy for the Home Help and multiple cases have frequently to be covered.

Erratic Demand.

A series of acute cases may occur together and deprive chronic cases of their service, this of course aggravated by the high percentage

of elderly persons in need of care. To divide the Home Helps into groups attending acute and chronic cases separately would reduce flexibility and optimum use.

Training.

This is desirable, but at present rates of pay it would be difficult to retain the service of qualified personnel. Even now the Service is liable to lose useful members to private householders where work is congenial. Need for the provision of uniform is stressed by its popularity in nearby areas where this has been introduced. Home Helps have been lost to our service because of this provision in an adjoining city.

Relationship with Householder.

Occasional difficulties arise, not unexpectedly. Some householders regard the Home Help as a drudge and the Service as a Domestic Agency. Staff are naturally repelled by such an attitude.

Conditions of Employment.

The Home Help on commencing duty is given a copy of strict rules to which she must adhere. By and large difficulties encountered are principally petty grievances, not significant if measured by the scope of service given. Many Home Helps have introduced cheer, hope and encouragement in the homes they visit, and favourable appreciation of their help is often expressed.

Since the inception of the Act and the enlargement of the number of Home Helps to form a reasonably adequate service, it has been necessary to allot the full time services of one clerk to the management of the Service. This saves the time of professional women, viz., Health Visitors, Midwives, and District Nurses. The latter report at appropriate intervals on the professional aspect of the case, but day to day administration including recruitment and arrangement of hours of work are undertaken by the Organiser. The increasing scope of the service warrants a separate appointment when the service is large, active, and meeting an important public need.

Cases provided with Home Helps.

DIVISIONAL FIGURES.

Type of Case.	Number of Cases.	Hours employed.	%
Maternity	85 ...	6,057 ...	11
Tuberculosis	1 ...	42 ...	—
Chronic Sick, Aged and Infirm	192 ...	39,028 ...	70
Others	90 ...	10,606 ...	19
	<hr/> 368 <hr/> ...	<hr/> 55,733 <hr/> ...	<hr/> 100 <hr/> ...

Home Nursing.

This service is one of our closest links with General Medical Practitioners, since the Nurse acts under the direction of the Doctor to relieve sickness and infirmity. The work of the Nurse overlaps both the curative and preventive fields, demanding experience in clinical work and the ability to teach health educational principles in the home. In few other spheres is a Nurse presented with greater opportunity and if the work is less spectacular than some other fields of medicine, its influence is none the less profound, for the Nurse, by relieving suffering, can bring home to the patient and his or her relatives the need for healthy living.

The District Nurse works in close relationship to the Midwife, the Health Visitor and health workers such as Home Helps.

The character of the work of the District Nurse has changed in recent years. The retention of elderly patients at home has made the nature of her duty much heavier and reduced the total number of visits. Bed nursing, lifting and laying of the patient, attention to bed sores, the increasing number of elderly persons and the relatively low number of acute cases in the home (partly due to the effect of anti-biotics) means that the District Nurse spends much more time on each visit. As in so many other branches of Public Health work the number of visits is a poor guide to the amount and quality of work done.

Much assistance was derived from the help of the supervisory staff at County Hall, and the Nurses maintain close relationship with the Health Department.

Bingley had two full-time Home Nurses and the services of the part-time Relief. Furthermore there was a District Nurse/Midwife at Cullingworth who relieves the District Nurse/Midwife at Denholme. One Nurse was authorised to use a car in the course of her duties. Three Nurses were resident within the Urban District.

Home Nursing Service.

				Number of Cases. Number of Visits.	
Shipley	...	...	...	274	4928
Bingley	...	...	...	262	7084
Baildon	...	...	...	112	3002
Denholme	...	...	...	36	1664
Relief	...	...	...	—	800
				—	—
Totals—Division	...	...	...	684	17478
				—	—

Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

Health Education Propaganda

Use was made of the facilities provided by the Central Council for Health Education. Propaganda material was provided by the West Riding County Council. The following are examples of the steps taken to promote Health Education in the population:—

1. Posters were exhibited on the principal hoardings centred in the Division.
2. Leaflets were distributed in Clinics to mothers on matters related to Maternity and Child Welfare.
3. Lectures were given by Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to the General Public, Parent Teacher Associations, Clubs and other organisations.
4. Distribution of leaflets at Exhibitions and in Public Works on Industrial Health.
5. Information has been passed to the Press in relation to Infectious Disease and other subjects when appropriate.

These steps are, of course, additional to intensive propaganda in the home through the various health workers of the Department.

Hospitals.

Progress has been recorded in the establishment of Care and After Care Service, and an increase occurred in the number of requests for socio-medical reports from Hospital. Entirely satisfactory arrangements exist with the Tuberculosis Service, Infectious Disease Service and Maternity Home, and arrangements have been made for notification of admission and discharge from the Keighley Group Hospitals. The position is not so clear with the Bradford A and B Groups which provide for very many residents of Shipley. The importance of this in relation to schoolchildren and aged persons is high, and although liaison work between the Almoners and Health Visitors by telephone and letter is satisfactory, systematic notification would facilitate early attention to the needs of many ill and convalescent patients. Private Practitioners too complain on occasion that they have no prompt advice of the discharge of patients.

Recuperative Home Treatment.

There are four Recuperative Homes for mothers and children, that is, for mothers who are in need of a rest and change of air and cannot go without taking their young children with them. Five families were admitted during 1953.

Brentwood Recuperative Centre, Marple, Cheshire.

Spofforth Hall Recuperative Centre, Spofforth, near Harrogate.

(The above two Homes are essentially for cases requiring family rehabilitation).

Sydney House, Abergele, North Wales.

The Silver Jubilee Home, Heysham, Nr. Morecambe.

There are five Homes for schoolchildren and pre-school children (unaccompanied). 9 children were admitted during 1953.

Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, Wirral, Cheshire.

Craig Convalescent Home for Children, Bare, Morecambe.

Ormerod Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Freshfield, Nr. Liverpool.

Swanscoe House, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

There are nine Recuperative Homes for adults. 7 cases were admitted during 1953.

Men's Convalescent Home, Rhyl, North Wales.

North Eastern Counties Friendly Societies' Convalescent Home, Grange-over-Sands.

Blackburn and District Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

Manchester and Salford Convalescent Home, Southport.

Hunstanton Convalescent Home, Hunstanton, Norfolk.

Barrow War Memorial Convalescent Home, Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness.

Convent of our Lady of Lourdes, Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands.

Binswood Convalescent Home, Didsbury, Manchester.

Rockfield Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

Clifton Ante-Natal Hostel. Two women were admitted during 1953. The Hostel was closed in November.

General Administration.

The Public Health Office at the Town Hall, Shipley, affords accommodation for the staff of the Local Authority (Shipley) and County Divisional Health Staff.

Accommodation in the Department is available for Health Visitors and Mental Health Social Workers, and a distinctive feature of the Department is the high percentage of professional workers employed "in the field." A representative sample includes Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitors, Midwives, District Nurses, Physiotherapist, Speech Therapist, School Nurses, Clinic Nurses, Duly Authorised Officer and Home Helps. The Medical Officer of Health has the assistance of Dr. G. Buckle and Dr. D. C. Wall, while Consultants of the Regional Hospital Board are available in Clinics for Orthopædics, Dermatology, Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose and Throat, and when necessary an Obstetric Consultant is on call.

Laboratory Service.

Existing arrangements for collection, delivery, examination and reports on specimens and consequent preventive action remain unchanged.

Practically all samples, bacteriological, water, and milk were submitted during the year to the Bradford Laboratory of the Medical Research Council. Prompt delivery secures early reports, and delay is minimised by the proximity of the Laboratory and a preliminary telephone report from the Bacteriologist. This has been of great service in many different ways, reducing, for example, periods of exclusion from school, nursery, and work; providing early diagnosis and permitting early preventive action in the control of infectious disease.

We have again been indebted to Dr. Tomlinson and his successor, Dr. Smith, and staff for their consistent courtesy and expert help in the Laboratory and the field throughout the year.

Bacteriological Examinations.

	Division		Bingley	
Number of Specimens examined	...	2,431	...	53
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Fæces for Intestinal Pathogens	468	1857	14	21
Urine for Intestinal Pathogens	1	5	1	1
Nasal Swabs for Haem. Strep.	4	21	—	3
Throat Swabs for Haem. Strep.	27	48	5	8

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Measles.

Of 245 cases notified 233 were under 10 years of age. No case was admitted to Hospital and mortality was nil. The disease continued to be mild in type but as prevalent as ever and unchanged in periodicity and seasonal incidence. We can claim small success in our aim to postpone infection to a later age group, and any improvement as to lack of complications and fatalities is probably related to the general high standard of child health. Immunity other than that conferred by a previous attack is rare, and prevention by any method such as has applied to Diphtheria is impracticable.

Whooping Cough.

Common in the under 10 age group from April onwards, each ward had its cases of Whooping Cough. Present vaccine, alone or combined with Diphtheria/Tetanus vaccines, has its advocates, but the Medical Research Council has yet to advise the Ministry of Health on steps to be taken nationally to prevent this infection. Of 91 cases in Bingley one was admitted to Hospital and proved fatal.

Pneumonia.

Thirty-three cases were notified and 2 deaths. The classification covers a varied assortment of different types of infection in differing age groups. There was no general outbreak of Influenza or Influenzal Pneumonia.

Poliomyelitis.

Three cases were notified, about average for the country as a whole. Waves of infection by differing types of virus confer varying degrees of resistance to individuals and groups, and personal factors predetermine the onset and severity of symptoms. The spread may be from mouth or faeces. An acute case for example may infect from the mouth and throat before the actual onset of symptoms, or for two weeks after. The virus can be detected in the faeces six weeks after the onset of illness. Control measures advocated vary from case to case and home to home, but the advice of the Health Department is always available. Prompt notification, isolation of infected or suspected cases, avoidance of excessive strain by persons feeling off colour during the prevalence of the disease and scrupulous personal hygiene (N.B. washing hands after toilet) would all contribute in some measure to control.

Dysentery.

Only 4 cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified, and the disease would not seem to have been epidemic in Bingley during 1953.

Scarlet Fever.

Of 18 cases notified only 6 required admission to Hospital. This is a considerable improvement on previous years.

Scabies and Verminous Infestation.

Scabies is treated free of charge at Spurr Road Cleansing Centre. This is an old A.R.P. Decontamination Centre which has been adapted and redecorated, with hot and cold showers, undressing and dressing rooms, and nurse's room.

The method of treatment is by Benzyl Benzoate after showering of patient. Contacts are encouraged to attend and usually receive one treatment.

Vaccination and Diphtheria Immunisation.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Immunisation carried out during the year:—

		Age at date of final injection.								
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total	
Primary course	...	239	179	34	24	19	35	1	531	
Reinforcing injection	...	—	—	—	3	59	469	25	556	

Number of children at 31st December, 1953, who had completed a course of immunisation since 1st January, 1939:—

		Age at 31st December, 1953.						
Last course of injections (whether primary or re-inforcing)		Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	Total		
1949-1953	...	31	2287	2993	483	5794		
1948 and before	...	—	—	1243	2361	3604		

The intention of the re-inforcing injection is to raise the immunity of children when they enter school and come into contact with large numbers of children, amongst whom diphtheria carriers may be present.

Vaccination.

Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year:—

		Age at date of Vaccination.						
		Under 1	1—	2-4	5-14	15 and over	Total	
Primary	...	495	290	1162	3951	5337	11,235	
Re-vaccination	...	11	19	184	929	6653	7,796	
Unclassified	...	74	82	326	816	3758	5,056	

Mental Health Service.

Mr. Greenwood, the Duly Authorised Officer, was responsible for admissions to Mental Hospitals and kept the Medical Officer of Health informed throughout the year by requisite notices. Notifications of discharge were received from the respective hospitals.

The Occupation Centre at Keighley for children classified as ineducable provided accommodation for children from Keighley and Shipley Divisions and a few outwith these areas. Conveyance by 'bus or taxi from central points meals and milk through the Education Department continued to be supplied. Medical examination, medical records, dental services and clinic facilities were maintained. Supervisor members of the staff as part of their duties escorted children to and from the Centre.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

Particulars of Mental Defectives in the Division as at 31st December, 1953.

	Under age 16			Age 16 and over		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under Statutory Supervision ...	11	6	17	19	16	35
Under Guardianship ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Taken to "Places of Safety" ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted to Institutions ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Died or removed from Area ...	—	—	—	1	1	2
Cases receiving training:—						
In Occupation Centre ...	11	3	14	1	1	2
At home ...	—	—	—	2	2	4

Bye-laws in relation to Public Health.

- D.C. Slaughterhouses.
- Common Lodging Houses.
- Markets.
- Cemetery.
- New Streets and Buildings.
- Tents, Vans and Sheds.
- Smoke Abatement.
- Recreation Grounds.
- Means of Escape in case of Fire in Factories.
- Offensive Trades.
- Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Foods. Sale of Food in the Open Air.
- C.C. Schools and Employment of Children.
- Suppression of Litter.
- Control of Wireless Loud Speakers.
- Dogs Fouling Footways.
- Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

WATER SUPPLY.

The position as regards water supply in the Bingley Urban District is complex, public supplies being provided both by the Council itself and the Bradford Corporation. Broadly speaking the town of Bingley together with Cottingley, Cullingworth and Wilsden are supplied by the Council while Crossflatts, Eldwick, Gilstead and Harden have a direct supply from Bradford. The hamlets of Flappit, Ryecroft and Low Springs have private supplies and nearly all the farms and more remote residences have piped supplies from springs which rarely fail. Regular sampling is done of all the public supplies and occasional sampling of the private ones.

In addition the public supplies are regularly tested for possible plumbo solvent action—a very necessary precaution with soft waters.

The number of dwellinghouses on public supplies is 7,641. There are 110 houses on private supplies. No houses are supplied by means of stand pipes.

The following is a summary of samples taken.

Public supplies examined	...	...	...	69
Public supplies found unsatisfactory	...	...	...	6
Private supplies examined	...	...	...	12
Private supplies found unsatisfactory	...	...	...	7
Samples for examination as to plumbo solvency				26
Samples found unsatisfactory	...	...	...	1

SEWERAGE.

The new Sewage Works were completed in October, 1953. They comprise screening chambers and detritus channels, sedimentation tanks, circular percolating filters and humus tanks, the final effluent being discharged into the River Aire. Full treatment is given to the whole sewage flow up to 3 x dry weather flow. The flow above 3 and up to 6 x dry weather flow is dealt with in separate storm water tanks. The new works have been designed to deal with a population of 24,000 and a dry weather flow of 1,500,000 gallons per day made up as follows:—

Domestic sewage	...	720,000 galls. per day
Trade waste	...	110,000 galls. per day
Sub-Soil water	...	720,000 galls. per day

A small pumping station was erected at Castlefields in order to deal with properties there and the work of connecting up to the new sewer was in hand at the end of the year.

Redrainage.

During the year 276 drains were tested and 24 were reconstructed, some of these being private sewers.

Closet accommodation.

Considering the extensive nature of the district it is well sewered and every village or hamlet has public sewers with the exception of Low Springs. All closets within reach of sewers are of the water closet type, the percentage of w.c.'s being 97.

The scheme for conversion of waste water closets was virtually complete by the end of the year, 97 conversions having been carried out. In addition 36 waste water closets were abolished. The average cost of conversions was £25-6-0, of which cost the Council bore half.

The scheme for conversion of waste water closets has been a big job. The total number dealt with being 798. The scheme was a natural sequel to the conversion of privy and pail closets which was completed some years before the last war and the effect of these schemes together with the completion of the new sewage works has been to place Bingley in a very high standard as regards sanitation. The only outstanding requirement now is reconstruction of some of the older sewers.

The following table gives details of the sanitary accommodation of the district:—

**Number and Types of Closet Accommodation, etc.,
in the District, December 31st, 1953.**

Division	Water Closets	Trough Closets	Waste Water Closets	Pail Closets	Privy Midden Closets	Ash Places	Dust Bins
Bingley ...	3,899	0	23	20	0	1	3,920
Cottingley ...	952	0	0	2	0	0	932
Harden ...	423	0	0	21	0	0	625
Crossflatts ...	799	0	3	1	0	1	776
Micklethwaite	181	0	1	16	0	1	70
Cullingworth	499	0	0	40	2	0	775
Gilstead ...	296	0	0	2	1	0	280
Eldwick ...	276	0	0	39	21	0	749
Wilsden ...	902	0	0	42	14	0	758
Totals ...	8,227	0	27	183	38	3	8,885

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This important aspect of my duties covers the following services.

- Refuse Collection and Disposal.
- Salvage Collection and Disposal.
- Street Cleansing.
- Public Conveniences.
- Public Mortuary.

Refuse Collection.

This work includes the weekly emptying of nearly 9,000 dustbins (with the exception of a few on the fringe of the district which are done fortnightly).

The refuse vehicles are as follows:—

- 1 12 cub. yard Bedford (purchased 1952).
- 1 12 cub. yard Dennis (purchased 1950).
- 2 7 cub. yard Karrier Bantams (purchased 1953 and 1949).
- 1 7 cub. yard Karrier Bantam (purchased 1945, spare).

The number of refuse collectors is 14.

Any interruptions in the normal weekly service were due to either holidays or sickness and in these times of full employment it is not possible to recruit extra labour to catch up with arrears. The position as regards sickness is tending to improve but 267 days were lost in this connection.

Refuse Disposal.

All refuse was centrally disposed of at Holme House Wood, where about three acres of rough boggy land is being levelled prior to construction of a playing field. Tipping will be completed by winter, 1954. Despite all possible precautions two tip fires occurred, due, it is thought, to mischievous intent. Both were promptly extinguished but the second one was rather difficult to deal with.

During the autumn of 1953 the pioneer crops grown on tips at Harden and Gilstead Recreation grounds were ploughed in and the land sown down to permanent grass. So far the results are promising.

If it is found desirable to continue this method of tipping, consideration must be given to the acquisition of suitable equipment by which top soil could be stripped off as tipping proceeds and respread and graded.

Salvage Collection and Disposal.

The year saw the end of the slump in the waste paper trade and a growing demand for the commodity. In view of this the Chairman of the Committee and your officer had meetings with the men and reached agreement on efforts to increase collections, and by the end of the year some results were evident.

250 tons of waste paper were collected during the year with an income of £1,945-6-9.

A scrap drive was held in May which produced 15 tons of metal. Other sales were:—

				Tons	Cwts.
Rags	...	...	...	0	25 $\frac{1}{4}$
Carpets	...	...	...	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Non-Ferrous Metals	...	...	...	0	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ferrous Metals	...	...	...	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

The total income from salvage was £2,075-11-10.

Street Cleansing.

On April 1st, 1953, some 30 extra miles of roads were added to the list of those for which the Department is responsible.

It has become almost impossible to recruit street orderlies owing to their lower wage rate and the mistaken idea that street cleansing is a lowly occupation. It is indeed difficult to imagine how street cleansing could have been coped with without the mechanical sweeper. This machine, now in its seventh year, gave very excellent service, cleansing 2,273 miles of streets at a net cost of 12/- per street mile. Other achievements included the uplifting of 196 tons of granite chippings and 100 tons of leaves. The number of street orderlies remained at four. Their work could be considerably speeded up by the acquisition of electric trucks and their use might help recruitment of orderlies.

In a semi-rural area such as Bingley the problem of weed eradication is a serious one. There is no labour available for hand weeding and in any case its cost is prohibitive. It was, therefore, decided to utilise a mechanical weed sprayer and this was constructed at very low cost in the Council's workshop. The tank holds 400 gallons of weedkiller and is carried on a small lorry. The pump is operated by a power take-off and a long flexible spray is used.

This machine will prove to be very serviceable if only an effective weedkiller can be found. Arsenical and sodium chlorate preparations are risky and use had to be made of non-poisonous sprays. These might be moderately effective in a dry summer but in the wet summer of 1953 they were most disappointing. However, new preparations will be tried in 1954.

Gulley Cleansing.

The Karrier Gulley Emptying Machine completed its fifth year of satisfactory service. 10,886 gullies were cleansed during the year at a nett cost of £1,190.

114 Cesspools were also emptied.

Public Conveniences.

The following is a list of conveniences in the area:—

	W.C.s. Ladies'	W.C.s. Gent's.	Urinals
Dubb Lane, Bingley	—	—	1
Wellington Street, Bingley	2	1	1
Main Street, Bingley	5	4	1
Main Street, Bingley	—	—	1
Ferncliffe, Bingley	—	—	1
Myrtle Park (Tennis Courts) Bingley	3	2	1
Myrtle Park (Beech Street Entrance) ...	—	2	1
Myrtle Park (Band Stand)	2	—	—
Prince of Wales Park, Bingley	2	2	1
Keighley Road, Crossflatts	1	1	1
Cottingley Bar	1	1	1
Harden	1	1	1
Wilsden (Main Street)	—	—	1
Wilsden (Royd House)	1	1	1
Cullingworth (Station Road)	2	1	1

The Wilsden Main Street urinal was provided with new white glazed stalls during the year at a cost of £60.

All of the conveniences are cleansed daily but none of them are used with sufficient frequency to warrant employment of full time attendants. All conveniences are free and one is provided with washing facilities.

Public Mortuary.

During the year 17 bodies were received in the public mortuary.

Cleansing Department—Staff.

The following is a list of the employees in the Cleansing Department:—

Employees.					
Refuse Collectors	...	...	...	...	14
Tip Attendants	...	...	...	...	2
Balers and Sorters	...	...	...	...	2
Gulley Machine Operatives	...	...	...	...	2
Disinfector Rodent Operative, and Store Keeper					1
Street Orderlies	...	...	...	...	4
Mechanical Sweeper Driver	...	...	...	...	1
Mortuary Attendant (part time)	...	...	...	...	1
Public Convenience Attendant (part time)	...	...	...	...	1

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

During the year no less than 4,386 inspections and reinspections were made. Details of these inspections are given on pages 34—36. The following notes give comments on the types of premises inspected.

Shops and Offices.

During the year 12 inspections were made as regards closing hours. The removal of the war-time restrictions on evening closure hours has made no material difference to actual closing times and it is only the off licence and small general shops that remain open until the later hours of 8 p.m. A considerable number of inspections were made as regards the heating, ventilation and sanitary facilities of shops.

Pet Shops.

The control of Pet Shops is an additional duty placed upon the Department by reason of the Pet Animals Act, 1951. Three shops were licensed during the year. The licences deal with prevention of cruelty, fire risks, etc.

Camping Sites.

The tendency towards use of caravans and temporary structures for permanent dwellings is declining, and it seems desirable that such

premises be dealt with when slum clearance proposals are framed. There is a real need for some clarification of the powers to deal with moveable dwellings used for holiday purposes and to secure the abolition of the unsightly bus and tram structures which so detract from the amenities of the countryside. One way would be to make the Planning Authority responsible for siting and protection of amenities with the Local Authority dealing with the sanitary control.

The tendency to utilise the modern caravan for recreation and holiday purposes should be encouraged, subject to proper safeguards as outlined above.

In Bingley camping is confined to five licensed sites but there are a number of temporary structures in the remote parts of the area which have been in existence for many years and some of these leave much to be desired.

Canal Boats.

During the year 1953 seven boats were inspected and all of these were worked by pairs of men. No women or children were found on board. No case of infectious disease was reported or discovered, and no verminous conditions were noted. In no case did men sleep on board.

The following contraventions of the Regulations were discovered:

Cabin required painting	...	...	3
Cabin not weatherproof	...	...	1
Registration not properly marked	...	...	2

Steps were taken to remedy these contraventions.

Factories.

The following list shows the various industries carried on in local factories:—

- Blacksmith.
- Boot and Shoe Repairing.
- Burling and Mending.
- Concrete Blocks Manufacture.
- Confectionery.
- Cotton and Wadding Manufacture.
- Cotton Yarn Dyeing.
- Dry Cleaning of Clothes.
- Egg Grading and Packing.
- Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.
- Engine Makers.
- Fat Boiling and Refining.
- Firewood Making.
- Football and Leather Belt Lace Making.
- Furniture Repairing.
- Gut Scraping.

Factories (continued).

Ironfounding.
Jewellery Repairing.
Joinery.
Leather Tanning and Currying.
Machine-Tool Makers.
Monumental Masonry.
Mortar Grinding.
Motor Repairing.
Motor Vehicle Body Manufacture.
Paint Grinding.
Paper and Cardboard Manufacture.
Paper Pressing.
Photography.
Pin and Belt Making.
Plastic Fillers and Silk Flock Manufacture.
Plumbing.
Printing and Bookbinding.
Provender.
Reed and Heald Making.
Sheet Metal Working.
Soap Making.
Spring Making.
Tailoring.
Textile Leather Making.
Warpdressing.
Willeying.
Wood Bobbin Making.
Woodworking.
Woodworking Machinery Making.
Woollen Rug Weaving.
Woolcombing.
Wool Sorting.
Worsted Spinning.
Worsted Weaving.
Worsted Winding and Reeling.
Wool Waste Cleaning.

Rag Flock.

One mill is licensed to deal with Rag Flock and samples of rag flock and other fillings were reported on as being satisfactory.

Atmospheric Pollution.

During the year a special meeting was held for the benefit of engineers and boilers attendants and this was addressed by Mr. O. H. Barker, a fuel efficiency expert.

The West Riding of Yorkshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee met in Bingley to inspect two dwellinghouses where smokeless methods of heating had been installed.

228 observations of factory chimneys were made and it was found that excessive amounts of black smoke were emitted on 16 occasions.

The local records of soot, etc., deposit during the year are as follows:—

Month.	St. Ives.		Town Hall.	
	Rainfall (inches)	Total Solids in tons per sq. mile.	Rainfall (inches)	Total Solids in tons per sq. mile.
January	0.55	4.76	0.47	4.62
February	1.58	5.77	1.77	11.52
March	1.18	7.05	1.09	6.80
April	2.56	10.84	2.72	9.08
May	1.58	7.30	1.38	6.47
June	2.92	10.49	2.80	9.91
July	3.55	12.34	3.55	14.53
August	3.19	7.68	2.96	7.36
September	3.22	10.98	3.03	12.09
October	2.40	8.44	2.85	8.85
November	4.18	9.17	2.96	8.32
December	1.62	8.17	1.58	7.23
	<hr/> 28.53 <hr/>	<hr/> 102.99 <hr/>	<hr/> 27.16 <hr/>	<hr/> 106.78 <hr/>

These records indicate that while pollution in Bingley is not so heavy as in many West Riding towns it is sufficiently serious to be deleterious to health and property. It can only be reduced by the use of smokeless fuel in the home and much more efficient combustion of coal by industrial concerns.

Fortunately there are signs that public opinion is becoming increasingly concerned at the problem of atmospheric pollution and we are on the threshold of the introduction of more effective methods of smoke abatement.

The Council is represented on the Executive of the West Riding of Yorkshire Smoke Abatement Committee by the writer and is also a subscriber to the National Smoke Abatement Society.

Eradication of Insect Pests.

There can be no doubt but that infestations by the common domestic pests are getting less in number and I think this can be largely attributed to the use of modern insecticides. During the year 172 inspections were made to determine the presence of infestations and on only two occasions were they found.

An unusual case dealt with was a severe infestation by fleas in a factory and it is thought that these were introduced in a consignment of old sacks.

The methods of disinfection included the use of Gammexane, HCN and DDT.

Rodent Destruction.

During the year two sewer treatments were carried out. Two major and 30 minor and 32 mice infestations were dealt with. Warfarin was extensively used with most encouraging results. In addition to using this anti coagulant in bait it is now being tried out in tracking dusts which material is sprinkled around holes, along runways and on joists or beams which rodents are known to traverse. Rats and mice, like cats, are extremely clean in their grooming, and lick their feet and fur to remove all contaminating substances and may thus ingest sufficient warfarin to cause death. Adequate care must be taken to avoid contamination of foodstuffs.

HOUSING STATISTICS,

Year 1953.

Number of dwelling houses in the district	7751
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	1400
	(approx.)

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	511
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	776
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	47
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	256
(3) Number of dwelling houses needing further action:	
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	24
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	202

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	52
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	18
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	15
(b) By Local Authority	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	155
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	24
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	131

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation	21
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	1
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(Undertaking that house will cease to be used for human habitation accepted in 18 cases).	

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	15
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	16
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	88

(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	6
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	12
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...				73
5. New Houses.						
	Number of new houses provided during the year:					
	By the Local Authority—Permanent type	...	...			78
	Temporary Type	...	...			—
	By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	16
6. Housing Act, 1949.						
	Any action in connection with Section 20, "Grants to persons other than Local Authorities for improvement of housing accommodation"					Nil

HOUSING.

The year was memorable in that it saw the first real attempt to deal with the problem of the unfit house since 1939. Although the Housing Repairs and Rents Bill will not reach the Statute Book until well into 1954 its impact was such that all Local Authorities realised that the end of a long impasse was in sight. At the July Council Meeting a special sub-committee was set up to consider the general position in relation to slum clearance.

A comprehensive report was drawn up and this was considered by the Sub-Committee at the end of August. The matter came before the Health Committee in September and October, and will come up again when a programme is finally drawn up.

Apart from this activity some progress was made in regard to closure of individual unfit houses and 18 undertakings were accepted that the houses concerned would not be relet for human habitation. The total number of inspections made was 776. 67 houses were made fit after formal or informal action and 12 cases of overcrowding were remedied during the year.

Throughout the year there was close liaison with the Council's Housing Department.

Some attention was given during the year to the problem of houses let off in lodgings. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government would not sanction the making of byelaws to deal with this type of property and the Council had to fall back on the provisions of the Housing Act dealing with ordinary houses. Without control there is a real danger that houses let off in lodgings may become new slums.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Steady progress was made during the year in connection with the campaign for cleaner food and 175 inspections were made of premises where food is prepared. Several lectures on Clean Food were given. A detailed survey of all food premises is in progress.

The numbers and types of food premises in the area are as follows:—

Grocers	...	...	42
Fish Fryers	...	...	24
Butchers	...	...	29
Greengrocers	...	...	23
Fish Dealers	...	...	2
Cafes, Mixed, etc.	...	...	37

The numbers and types of food premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are as follows:—

Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	...	75
Preparation of Sausages and Potted Meat	...	...	...	31
Preparation of Fried Potato Crisps	...	...	...	1

Meat and Other Foods.

Six Carcases were inspected together with large amounts of food stuffs. The following foods were condemned:—

Weights of Unsound Food, 1953.

		lbs.			lbs.
Ham	Tinned	530 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pears	Tinned	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Luncheon Meat	"	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Strawberries	"	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stewed Steak	"	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Soup	"	10
Minced Beef Loaf	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Peas	"	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Veal and Ham Loaf	"	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carrots	"	3
Rabbit Casserole	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	Bacon	...	26
Meat Loaf	"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sausage Pork	...	8
Crayfish	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	Sausage Beef	...	11
Salmon	"	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Corned Beef	...	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lobster	"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pickles	...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crab	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cream Biscuits	...	62
Beans	"	8	Honey	...	1
Tomatoes	"	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Syrup	...	2
Oranges	"	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mushrooms	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Greengages	"	2	Cheese (processed)	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Plums	"	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	Milk Chocolate	...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cherries	"	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	Almond Nuts (in shell)	...	40
Figs	"	1	Fruit Pudding	...	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prunes	"	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Unidentifiable tins		
Apricots	"	18	(approx.)		112
Damsons	"	2			pints
Pineapple	"	6	Condensed Milk (equiv.)	...	40
Grapes	"	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Evaporated Milk	...	61
Apples	"	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			

Unsound foods are disposed of for animal feeding or complete destruction.

During the year 2 slaughtermen's licences were issued.

There is only one manufactory of ice cream but no less than 75 vendors of same.

Milk Supply.

Milk supervision still occupies considerable time in view of the district's importance as a milk producing area. Although control of production of milk is now the concern of the Ministry of Agriculture, nearly all farms were visited during the year for the purpose of obtaining milk samples or in connection with drainage or water supply. Every effort is made to ensure that the local milk supply does not carry tubercle infection and no less than 125 samples were taken for examination by the Biological Test. Of this number 2 were positive and prompt steps were taken to identify and slaughter the offending animals. These same samples were also submitted to the Methylene Blue test. 19 failed to pass this test and the producers were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture for check on their methods.

Distribution of milk is now carried out by the following persons:

Distributors of ordinary milk	...	9
Distributors of T.T. milk	... ..	36
Distributors of Pasteurised milk	...	27
Distributors of Sterilised milk	...	21

The distributors of ordinary milk will have to cease business when the district becomes a 'specified area' under the Milk (Special Designation) Act, 1949. When this does occur, the only raw milk which may be sold will be from T.T. herds.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS MADE.

DWELLINGHOUSES	Inspections.	Re-Inspections.
Inspected and recorded under Housing Act, 1936	47	256
Inspected under Public Health Acts ...	457	735
Inspected re overcrowding cases	15	39
Inspected re verminous condition	35	11
Houses disinfested	5	—
Schools disinfested	2	—
Houses disinfected	2	—
Infectious cases visited	22	—

DWELLINGHOUSES				Inspection.	Re-Inspection.
Schools inspected	...	...	...	2	—
Water closets inspected	...	...	...	238	18
Privy closets inspected	...	...	...	2	—
Pail closets inspected	...	...	...	9	4
Waste water closets inspected	...	...	...	161	6
Ash receptacles inspected	...	...	...	227	31
Houses of proposed Council tenants inspected	...	...	...	73	—
Council houses inspected	...	...	...	53	—
DRAINAGE					
Visits to work in progress	...	...	...	902	—
New drains approved after test	...	...	...	200	—
New drains disapproved after test	...	...	...	35	—
Old drains tested	...	...	...	41	—
Old drains found defective	...	...	...	37	—
Plumbing work inspected	...	...	...	51	—
Old drains inspected	...	...	...	212	—
FOOD INSPECTION					
Visits for meat inspection	...	...	...	7	—
Home killed carcasses inspected	...	...	...	6	—
Visits under Council's Food Byelaws and Food and Drugs Act:—					
Cafes; other food premises	...	...	...	31	29
Bakehouses	...	...	...	14	8
Grocers' shops	...	...	...	32	21
General shops	...	...	...	4	1
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	4	6
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	15	5
Egg samples	...	...	...	13	—
Visits to ice cream premises	...	...	...	7	2
Dairies inspected	...	...	...	7	—
Inspections under Milk and Dairies Regulations	...	...	...	—	4
Licensed premises inspected	...	...	...	35	5
OFFENSIVE TRADES					
Premises inspected	...	...	...	5	—
SMOKE EMISSION					
Chimneys observed	...	...	...	228	—
Boiler plants inspected	...	...	...	4	—

	Inspec- tions.	Re- Inspec- tions.
FACTORIES		
Sanitary accommodation of factories inspected	12	11
Factories inspected	12	14
Outworkers' premises	19	—
WATER SUPPLY		
Visits to sources	22	—
Streams inspected re pollution	11	3
Domestic services examined	25	19
Water samples obtained	107	—
MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS		
Canal boats	8	—
Tents, vans and sheds	30	—
Piggeries	12	1
Public conveniences	85	1
Refuse tips and salvage depot	403	—
Sanitary accommodation of schools	1	—
Rodent infestations	44	20
Interviews with owners and contractors	160	2
District inspection	5	—
Preliminary notices issued	206	—
Statutory notices issued	213	—
Dustbins sold by Council	157	—
Hire bins issued	142	—
Closet pails sold by Council	7	—
Anthrax case visits	5	—
Slum area dwellings	207	—
Pet animals	4	1

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED, 1953.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Moveable dwelling removed from district from temporary site	3
--	---

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Repairs to conveniences	5
--------------------------------	---

VERMIN

Infestations of rats and mice treated	64
Infestations of bed bugs eradicated	14
Other infestations treated	6

REFUSE ACCOMMODATION

Additional dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	19
Dustbins renewed after notice	...	...	...	...	107
Closet pails renewed after notice	...	...	...	...	4
Dustbin shed repaired	...	...	...	...	2

HOUSING

Overcrowding cases remedied	...	...	...	...	12
House roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	38
Nuisance from dampness abated	...	...	...	...	21
Repairs to stairs, handrails and balustrades	...	...	...	...	5
House doors repaired	...	...	...	...	14
Window frames repaired	...	...	...	...	35
Opening window area provided	...	...	...	...	3
Fixtures renewed and repaired	...	...	...	...	19
Repairs to Water Closets	...	...	...	...	204
Glazed earthenware sink provided in lieu of insanitary stone sink	...	...	...	...	10
Defective floors repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Internal plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	43
Mastic and putty pointing renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Glazed earthenware sinks provided	...	...	...	...	1
Undertakings not to relet dwellings accepted	...	...	...	...	18
Defective paving repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Other repairs	...	...	...	...	10
Defective wall pointing renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Washing accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	4
Nuisance from smoke abated	...	...	...	...	2
Defective stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	1
P.N. etc., in rent book	...	...	...	...	1
Chimney stack repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Additional W.C. provided	...	...	...	...	1

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Choked sewers released	...	...	...	...	11
Defective sewers repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Choked drains released	...	...	...	...	21
Defective drain relaid	...	...	...	...	18
Proper means of drainage provided to buildings	...	...	...	...	5
Septic tanks repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Eaves gutters and fallpipes renewed and repaired	...	...	...	...	34
Sink waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Waste water closets converted	...	...	...	...	97
Waste water closets abolished	...	...	...	...	36
Fallpipes disconnected	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary accommodation to dwelling provided	...	...	...	...	1
Privy abolished and pail closet provided	...	...	...	...	1

WATER SUPPLY

Service pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Service pipes cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pollution of stream abated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Separate water services provided	...	...	...	...	...	2

FACTORIES

Repairs to conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	13
Ventilation provided to washroom	...	...	...	...	...	1

LICENSED PREMISES

Conveniences repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Repairs to floor	...	...	...	...	...	1

FOOD PREPARATION PREMISES

Surround provided to sink	...	...	...	...	...	1.
Premises redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	3
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hypochlorite in use on ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	1
Refrigerator provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
General repairs	...	...	...	...	...	4
Flour bin provided in bakehouse	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sink and drainer provided	...	...	...	...	...	1

NUISANCES, ETC.

Dirty premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Accumulation of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Gas leak repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisance from boiling pig food remedied	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bin for waste food provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
General nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pet Animals Act, 1951, contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flooding of yards abated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from farm drainage abated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Canal Boat Regulations contravention remedied	...	...	...	...	...	4

MILK AND DAIRIES

Contraventions of Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949 remedied	1
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

W. E. COOKE,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Births during the year to Mothers normally resident in the Division.

	Live.	Still.	Total.	%
Domiciliary	327	1	328	33
Private Nursing Homes ...	86	4	90	9
Maternity Hospitals	572	13	585	58
	985	18	1003	100

Maternity Services.

Domiciliary Cases.

County Midwives	322
Private Midwives	—
Private Nursing Homes	81
Maternity Hospitals (Hospital Management Committees)	364
	—
Total Cases in Divisional Area ...	767
	—

Births Outside the Division.

Domiciliary	3
Nursing Homes	52
Hospitals	255
Keighley St. John's	44
Halifax General	11
Bradford St. Luke's	135
Staincliffe General Hospital ...	46
Victoria Hospital, Keighley ...	9
Other Hospitals	10
	—
	255
	—

Maternity Home.

The Maternity Home, Shipley, is administered by a Sub-Committee under the Bradford "A" Group Hospital Management Committee. The Sub-Committee, of which the Medical Officer of Health is a co-opted member, meets monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

During August and September extensive alterations were undertaken in the Maternity Home which necessitated closure. By arrangement with the County Bureau mothers were found accommodation in Maternity Hospitals and Homes elsewhere. Where the mother elected to remain at home she was cared for during her confinement by a Domiciliary Midwife. Ambulances travelling outwith the area were escorted by Domiciliary Midwives or a Maternity Nurse from the Shipley Maternity Home. The working arrangements were smooth and the Home re-opened on October 1st.

Admissions.

Miss Beulah, Matron of the Maternity Home, has provided me with the following statistics:—

364 women were delivered. 2 cases were emergency admissions. 19 women additionally entered for ante-natal care, average stay 7.36 days. 10.6 days was the average stay in lying-in beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 14.6.

Special Statistics.

There were 2 forceps deliveries out of 364 cases. There were 3 stillbirths and 1 neo-natal death. 4 women received blood transfusion.

Consultant Service.

87 patients were seen by Mr. Craig ante-natally. Total attendances numbered 109. Mr. Craig also paid 22 women special visits in the Home. Dr. Langley, Consultant Pædiatrician, was called to examine 6 babies, and Mr. Naylor one baby. Dr. Price made one special visit.

Transfers.

11 patients were transferred to other hospitals; 356 women received Gas and Air Analgesia, 3 other sedatives.

The Infant.

13 babies were being artificially fed when discharged and 76 received complementary feeds. 19 babies who were $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth were all discharged alive.

Midwives Acts.

Medical Aid Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from Midwives during the year.

(1) Death of (a) Mother	Nil
(b) Child	2
(2) Stillbirths	4
(3) Laying out dead body	1
(4) Substitution of artificial feeding	75
(5) Liability to be a source of infection	5
(6) Medical Aid Notices:—	

	No. issued because of compli- cations arising during/in				Total
	Preg- nancy	Labour	Lying- in	The Child	
Domiciliary Cases					
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act	11	56	5	17	89
(ii) Others	—	—	—	—	—
Cases in Institutions	—	2	—	—	2
Total	11	58	5	17	91

Analgesia in Childbirth.

- (a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (i) Domiciliary | 8 |
| (ii) Private Nursing Homes | 1 |
| (iii) Institutions | 6 |
- (b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of Analgesics during the year ... Nil
- (c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of Analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives:
- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements | Nil |
| (ii) In use at the end of year | 8 |
- (d) Number of cases where Analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year:
- | | |
|------------------------|-----|
| (i) Gas and Air | 258 |
| (ii) Pethidine | 213 |

Infectious Disease.

There were no cases of Infectious Disease related to child-birth.

Maternal Deaths.

Nil.

Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths).

Districts	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Average Rate for 10 years
Shipley ...	5.2	nil	1.5	nil	1.7	1.8	nil	1.9	nil	nil	1.0
Bingley ...	2.6	7.0	5.0	nil	5.5	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	2.0
Baildon ...	nil	nil	nil	5.7	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	0.6
Denholme	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
England and Wales	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.2

Ancillary Services in Pregnancy and Lying-in Home Helps.

Reference should be made to page 12.

Dental Treatment.

Expectant mothers are referred from the Doctor to the private dentist or to the dentist at the Ante-Natal Clinic and facilities are also available for nursing mothers.

I wish to express appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Holburn and her assistants.

Dental Treatment of Young Children and Mothers.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Examined	51	80
Needing Treatment ...	47	80
Treated	30	80
Made Dentally Fit	18	—

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Extractions	73	137
Anæsthetics: Local	1	3
General	20	55
Fillings	45	33
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment ...	14	—
Silver Nitrate Treatment	—	11
Dentures provided	10	—

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes.

	Sessions held.	No. of patients.	Total Attendances.
Somerset House ...	48	108	688
Bingley (from 18th Feb. only)	31	29	148

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Rex and midwives.

Recuperative Homes.

2 mothers were afforded accommodation at Clifton Ante-Natal Hostel, Brighouse. The greatest deterrent to the use of Ante-Natal Hostels was shortage of accommodation for other young children in the family when arrangements could not be made with relatives or friends at home. Hostel was closed in November, 1953.

Clinics.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

CLINIC	Sessions held	No of Patients	Total Attendances	Average Attendances per Session
Somerset House	91	291	1108	12
Maternity Home	202	500	3871	19
Total, Shipley ...		791	4979	
Bingley ...	48	193	817	17
Baildon ...	14	46	130	9
* Denholme ...	26	26	102	4
Totals for Division		1056	6028	

* Ante-Natal attendances at Infant Welfare Clinic.

Infants.
INFANT MORTALITY
(Divisional Figures).

CAUSE OF DEATH	under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths Under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital Disease	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Congenital Deformity	3	—	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	6
Respiratory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	4
Prematurity ...	4	—	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	6
Intracranial Hæmorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
All causes ...	9	—	2	2	13	6	—	2	—	21

INFANT MORTALITY.

Bingley.

CAUSE OF DEATH										
Congenital Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Deformity	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Respiratory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity ...	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	3
Intracranial Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All causes ...	4	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	6

Premature Babies born to mothers normally resident in the Division showing survival, feeding, etc.

Sex	Date of Birth	Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	Feeding A=Artificial B=Breast	Duration of Pregnancy in weeks	Deaths		Cause of Death,	Complication during Pregnancy or Labour
					Date	Age		
INSTITUTIONAL								
M	1 Jan.	5 1	A	38				Rh. negative with antibodies
M	2 "	4 13	A	36				
M	6 "	5 0	B + A	36				Extended breech delivery
M	13 "	3 12	B 7/52	32				Rh. negative
M	20 "	2 15	A	33				
F	26 "	5 4	B	40				Ante-partum haemorrhage
F	30 "	5 6	A	38				Rh. negative with antibodies
M	16 Feb.	5 4	A	38				Surgical induction
F	19 "	5 8	A	40				
F	21 "	5 1	A	36				Toxaemia of pregnancy.
F	7 Mar.	4 10	B	36				Surgical induction
F	7 "	5 6	A	36				
F	3 Apr.	4 14	B	38				
M	7 "	5 4	B	36				Spinal deformity
F	10 "	5 5	B 11/365	40				
F	30 May	5 6	A	37				
F	31 "	3 0	A	32				
F	20 June	4 14	B	33				
F	23 "	4 14	B	37				
F	24 "	5 0	B 2/52	40				
F	25 "	5 6	A	38				Caesarian section
F	14 July	4 12	B	33				Ante-partum haemorrhage
F	20 "	4 12	A					Premature rupture of membranes
M	5 Aug.	4 7	B	36				Pre-eclamptic. Caesarian section.
M	20 "	5 5	A	40				
M	24 "	4 5	B	33				Rh. negative
F	25 "	3 4	B					Toxaemia of preg. Albuminura
F	31 "	5 4	B + A	36				Toxaemia of preg. Albuminura
M	3 Sept.	4 7	B + A	34				
M	3 "	4 5	B + A	Twins }				
M	6 "	4 2	B + A	38				Phlebitis after delivery
M	17 "	4 8	B	40				Uterine inertia. Medical induction
F	17 "	4 1	B	40				
M	21 "	5 2	B	37				
M	15 Oct.	5 5	A	40				
F	1 Nov.	5 6	B	37				
F	26 "	3 3	A	32				
F	28 "	4 13	B	40				
F	7 Dec.	5 6	B	40				
F	24 "	4 10	B	36				
F	26 "	4 8	A	36				
M	24 Mar.	5 8	A	38	9 Apr.	16 days	Prematurity	
M	15 Dec.			30	15 Dec.	2 hrs.	Prematurity	
M	14 Jan.	4 15	—	38			Stillborn	
M	25 Feb.	— 11	—	33			"	Hypertension
M	25 "	— 7	—	Twins }			"	"
M	27 "	2 0	—	32			"	"
F	1 Dec.	4 10	B	36				
M	13 Mar.	4 11	—	34			Stillborn	Toxaemia. Ante-partum haem.
F	7 Apr.	4 15	—	36			"	Toxaemia
F	22 July	3 8	—	30			"	
F	1 Oct.	3 14	—	31			"	
F	7 Dec.	2 0	—	30			"	
F	8 "	4 13	—	40			"	
	22 "	3 6	—	26			"	Ante-partum haemorrhage

DOMICILIARY

M	30 Jan.	5 4	B + A	37				
F	9 Mar.	5 2	B	36				
F	21 „	4 12	A	36				
F	12 Apr.	1 9	A	32	18 Apr.	6 days	Prematurity	Triplets
M	12 „	1 14	A	32	5 May	23 days	Prematurity	„
M	12 „	2 0	A	32	13 Apr.	1 day	Prematurity	„
M	5 May	5 8	B	41				
M	14 July	3 14	B	33				
M	25 „	5 0	A	40				
F	3 Aug.	5 2	B	36				
F	16 Sept.	5 0	B	38				
M	10 Oct.	3 4	—					
F	18 Nov.	5 0	B	35	22 Nov.	4 days	Stillborn Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida	

Prematurity.

Two cots are available; one established at Salt's Hospital for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Ambulance Depot for Bingley and Denholme.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

CLINIC			No. of Sessions held	No. of Children who Attended	Total No. of Attend- ances	Average Attendance per Session
Somerset House	...		177	902	5728	32
Wrose	...	...	90	250	1698	19
TOTAL SHIPLEY				1152	7426	
BAILDON	...	...	46	190	1253	27
DENHOLME	...		26	63	417	16
Bingley	...	...	50	564	3466	69
Harden	...	...	25	65	381	15
Wilsden	...	...	23	62	356	15
Cullingworth	...		24	65	408	17
TOTAL BINGLEY				756	4611	
TOTALS—DIVISION				2161	13707	

List of Approved Foods on Sale at Infant Welfare Clinics.

Allenbury's Food (No. 1)	Marmite
Allenbury's Food (No. 2)	Minadex
Allergilac	Modilac
Ambrosia Dried Milk	Nestles' Strained Foods
Bemax	N.R. Vitamin Concentrate
Bovril Weaning Food	Olive Oil, Pure
Carnation Milk	Ostermilk, No. 1
Cod Liver Oil, Pure	Ostermilk, No. 2
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	Ovaltine
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	Prenatalac
Colact	Ribena
Cow and Gate, Full Cream	Robinson's Patent Barley
Cow and Gate, Half Cream	Robinson's Patent Groats
Cow and Gate, Cerex	Roboleine
Cow and Gate, Chocolate Milk	Robrex
Dextrin-Maltose	Robsoup
Farex	Rose Hip Syrup
Frailac	Scott's Baby Cereal
Glucose D	Scott's Midlothian Oat Food
Hæmolac	Scott's Twin Pack
Horlicks	Scott's Strained Foods
Lacidac	Sister Laura's Food
Lactogen No. 1	Trufood, Humanised
Lactogen No. 2	Trufood Cereal
Lactagol	Trufood, Follow-on
Liquid Paraffin	Virol
Maltoline (Plain)	Virolax
Maltoline (with Iron)	Weylac

Artificial Sunlight Clinics.

	Somerset House, Shipley.	Morningson Road, Bingley.
NO. OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED		
Children under 1	17	9
Children aged 1 but under 2 ...	47	29
Children aged 2 but under 5 ...	79	71
Children aged 5 and over	103	116
TOTAL ATTENDANCES		
Children under 1	176	83
Children aged 1 but under 2 ...	410	311
Children aged 2 but under 5 ...	505	862
Children aged 5 and over	1093	1590
CONDITIONS TREATED		
Chest	71	42
Skin	18	5
Post-infectious diseases	30	70
Post-operative conditions	1	5
Rickets	36	13
Pinks disease	0	2
Others	88	87
Number of sessions held	97	94
Average attendance per session	23	30

In **addition** to these figures:—

Occupation Centre Cases: 25 sessions, 508 treatments.

Each clinic held twice weekly.

Health Visiting.

Every endeavour was made to diminish routine work of Health Visitors in the Clinics, substituting as was appropriate either Assistant Health Visitors or clerical staff. The Health Visitor is thereby enabled to concentrate on group teaching in the Clinic and personal advice in the home.

Apart from the Tuberculosis Health Visitor and an Assistant Health Visitor who undertakes Clinic duties at Somerset House, 10 Health Visitors and School Nurses work in the Division, 4 of whom are allotted to Shipley. The Health Visitor is now the General Practitioner for Public Health in her area, covering every aspect of Public Health work. Highly trained, versatile she has unlimited scope for her skill and zeal. Health Education, Mothercraft and Parentcraft increasingly figure in her duties, and in my opinion more general use of her specialised knowledge would reduce the multiplicity of Social Workers in the field.

No. of Health Visitors employed:—

(1) Whole time in Health Visiting	...	...	...	13
(2) Part time in Health Visiting	...	...	...	0
Equivalent whole time services devoted to Health Visiting (as distinct from School Nursing and other duties performed by Nurses)				
...	...	...	...	6

No. of Home Visits during the year:—

	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between 1 and 5 years of age		Other classes	Total
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	1—2	2—5	Total Visits	
Shipley	86	219	578	1997	1046	1638	2259	7823
Bingley	45	137	252	1699	1042	1368	1056	5599
Baildon	10	20	126	460	440	270	667	1993
Denholme	23	86	64	529	264	698	475	2139
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	927	927
Totals for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Division	164	462	1020	4685	2792	3974	5384	18481

DAY NURSERIES.

VICTORIA PARK	-	SHIPLEY.
MANOR LANE	-	SHIPLEY.
WINDHILL	-	SHIPLEY.
SALTAIRE ROAD	-	SHIPLEY.
MYRTLE PARK	-	BINGLEY.
GREEN LANE	-	BAILDON.

Six Nurseries with 50 places each for children of the 0—5 age group within approved categories serve the Division. Until the present time substantially the largest group have been children of married women engaged in Textiles. The training of children in healthy living, the provision of meals, equipment and standards of staff work are high.

Infectious disease outbreaks, although mild in character, are most difficult to control. Indeed this is the principal bugbear of nursery life, since infections like Sonne Dysentery once introduced into an area tend to spread via the Nursery. For this and other equally good reasons we have concentrated principally on places for children from the 2—5 age group. In the case of under 2, places are available for the children of widows, children whose parents are ill, bad social conditions, bad housing and the illegitimate child.

NURSERY	No. of Places	No. of Days Open	Total Attend- ances	Average Daily Attend- ance	No. on Waiting List at 31st Dec.
Manor Lane, Shipley ...	50	248	9904	40	17
Windhill, Shipley ...	50	248	8881	36	23
Victoria Park, Shipley ...	50	248	8998	36	5
Saltaire	50	248	10115	40	3
Bingley	50	248	8980	36	60
Baildon (opened 27 May)	50	148	5655	38	4
Totals ...	300		52533	226	112

APPENDICES.

Causes of Death.

Causes of death in 1953 (Registrar General's Return).

	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Inhabit- ants
All Causes	103	140	243	100	11.16
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	2	3	1.2	0.14
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	1	1	0.4	0.05
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1	0.4	0.05
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	7	9	3.7	0.41
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	6	1	7	2.9	0.32
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	6	6	2.5	0.28
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1	0.4	0.05
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	8	18	7.4	0.83
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	1	1	2	0.8	0.09
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	11	30	41	16.9	1.89
Coronary disease, angina	17	8	25	10.3	1.15
Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	2	2	0.8	0.09
Other heart disease	25	47	72	29.6	3.31
Other circulatory disease	2	1	3	1.2	0.14
Influenza	—	1	1	0.4	0.05
Pneumonia	1	1	2	0.8	0.09
Bronchitis	7	7	14	5.8	0.64
Other diseases of respiratory system...	1	1	2	0.8	0.09
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	—	1	0.4	0.05
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	1	—	1	0.4	0.05
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	1	1	0.4	0.05
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	1	2	0.8	0.09
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	9	18	7.4	0.83
Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	2	0.8	0.09
All other accidents	2	1	3	1.2	0.14
Suicide	3	2	5	2.1	0.23
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1953. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

			England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Administrative County	Bingley
Rates per 1,000 Home Population							
Births							
Live births	...	...	15.5	17.0	15.7	17.5	14.7
Still births	...	...	0.35 22.4(a)	0.43 24.8(a)	0.34 21.4(a)	0.38 21.0(a)	0.23 15.2(a)
Deaths							
All causes	...	...	11.4	12.2	11.3	12.5	10.3
Typhoid and paratyphoid	...	...	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Whooping Cough...	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04
Diphtheria	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.13
Influenza	...	...	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.04
Smallpox	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Pneumonia	...	...	0.55	0.59	0.52	0.64	0.08
Notifications (Corrected)							
Typhoid fever	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid fever	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Meningococcal infection	...	...	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	—
Scarlet fever	...	...	1.39	1.50	1.44	1.02	0.76
Whooping cough	...	...	3.58	3.72	3.38	3.30	3.84
Diphtheria	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	—
Erysipelas	...	...	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.13
Smallpox	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	...	...	12.36	11.27	12.32	8.09	10.35
Pneumonia	...	...	0.84	0.92	0.76	0.73	1.39
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic	...	...	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08
Non-paralytic	...	...	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04
Food poisoning	...	...	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.38	—
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	18.23(a)	24.33(a)	12.46(a)	28.61(a)	—
Deaths							
Rates per 1,000 Live Births							
All causes under 1 year of age	...	...	26.8(b)	30.8	24.3	24.8	18.6
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	...	...	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	—

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales

Intermediate List No. and Cause		Number of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	Rates per million women aged 15-44	
A115	Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	68	0.10	—	—
A116	Abortion with toxæmia	7	0.01	1	—
	Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	166	0.24	—	—
A117	Hæmorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	90	0.13	—	—
A118	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	30	0.04	3	—
A119	Abortion with sepsis	39	0.06	4	—
A120	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	125	0.18	—	—

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 Related Live Births.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, 1902-1951

YEAR		Population		Birth Rate per 1,000		Death Rate per 1,000		Infantile Mortality Rate
1902	...	18,591	...	23.4	...	12.3	...	95
1903	...	18,640	...	21.8	...	14.1	...	130
1904	...	18,780	...	21.3	...	14.9	...	142
1905	...	18,900	...	22.0	...	15.5	...	105
1906	...	18,900	...	18.9	...	15.0	...	133
1907	...	18,950	...	19.4	...	14.6	...	114
1908	...	19,000	...	19.6	...	13.3	...	104
1909	...	19,050	...	17.2	...	13.9	...	109
1910	...	19,100	...	18.9	...	12.8	...	91
1911	...	18,573	...	19.3	...	13.1	...	93
1912	...	18,790	...	16.5	...	13.7	...	81
1913	...	18,800	...	19.9	...	15.5	...	85
1914	...	18,830	...	17.4	...	12.8	...	70
1915	...	18,714	...	16.9	...	14.8	...	82
1916	...	18,615	...	14.9	...	13.8	...	99
1917	...	18,985	...	11.7	...	14.1	...	80
1918	...	18,751	...	11.5	...	19.4	...	83
1919	...	18,565	...	13.6	...	14.6	...	67
1920	...	18,532	...	21.2	...	14.2	...	84
1921	...	19,210	...	20.1	...	10.8	...	60
1922	...	19,250	...	17.0	...	12.8	...	63
1923	...	19,320	...	16.3	...	12.7	...	72
1924	...	19,220	...	15.2	...	14.2	...	58
1925	...	19,380	...	14.9	...	14.7	...	100
1926	...	19,650	...	14.5	...	10.6	...	56
1927	...	19,840	...	13.2	...	13.2	...	58
1928	...	20,100	...	13.2	...	13.3	...	71
1929	...	20,200	...	14.0	...	13.2	...	25
1930	...	20,200	...	13.5	...	11.4	...	62
1931	...	20,553	...	11.9	...	12.5	...	76
1932	...	21,060	...	11.7	...	14.5	...	68
1933	...	21,210	...	14.2	...	13.1	...	53
1934	...	21,540	...	13.3	...	12.6	...	31
1935	...	21,660	...	13.7	...	13.7	...	54
1936	...	22,552	...	13.91	...	13.17	...	72
1937	...	21,860	...	14.54	...	12.90	...	57
1938	...	21,710	...	13.13	...	13.13	...	42
1939	...	21,750	...	14.22	...	12.82	...	68
1940	...	21,230	...	12.38	...	13.80	...	48
1941	...	21,370	...	12.07	...	13.43	...	29
1942	...	20,960	...	14.74	...	13.78	...	22
1943	...	20,440	...	14.58	...	12.62	...	37
1944	...	20,390	...	17.85	...	14.71	...	49
1945	...	20,100	...	13.78	...	14.53	...	54
1946	...	21,170	...	18.00	...	14.40	...	60
1947	...	21,570	...	19.70	...	14.20	...	64
1948	...	22,010	...	15.90	...	12.72	...	28
1949	...	22,010	...	13.90	...	13.94	...	13
1950	...	22,010	...	14.63	...	15.04	...	16
1951	...	21,750	...	13.52	...	16.60	...	37
1952	...	21,700	...	13.59	...	13.64	...	37
1953	...	21,780	...	14.8	...	11.16	...	19

Infectious Diseases Notified.

Age Groups of Cases; Cases Admitted to Hospital; Number of Deaths.

	Under 1	AGE GROUPS IN YEARS											Admitted Total to Hos- Cases pital Deaths
		1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+	
Scarlet Fever	...	—	3	1	5	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	18 6 —
Whooping Cough	...	4	12	18	14	30	—	—	1	—	—	—	91 1 1
Measles	...	4	29	32	37	88	8	2	2	—	—	—	245 — —
Pneumonia	...	1	1	—	2	2	—	1	5	5	8	6	33 — 2
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3 3 —
Dysentery	...	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 — —
Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3 — —
Malaria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1 — —

Infectious Diseases Notified

Quarterly Incidence and Ward Distribution of Cases.

	Jan. to March	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	North Ward	South Ward	East Ward	West Ward	Central Ward	Culling- worth	Wils- den
Scarlet Fever ...	4	2	1	11	3	1	1	1	1	—	11
Whooping Cough .	2	51	26	12	12	18	19	16	4	5	17
Measles	238	7	—	—	24	33	53	60	20	8	47
Pneumonia	14	4	4	11	2	6	1	6	1	6	11
Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Malaria	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and Deaths in Bingley during the Year.

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 and under 15	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15 and under 25	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
25 and under 35	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
35 and under 45	4	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
45 and under 55	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55 and under 65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals ...	20	8	5	2	2	2	—	—

